

Interior Department was \$169,554,950. Secre-

tary Smith asks for only \$155,805,278 for next

year, which is a decrease of nearly \$14,000,000.

One of the estimates of decrease is for payment

of pensions for 1896, to wit, \$10,000,000. This

is the decrease from the appropriation for the

current year. That appropriation was made

before the close of the last fiscal year and was

for \$10,000,000 more than the amount actually

expended last year. The estimate for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1896, is no decrease from

based upon the idea that the expenditure will

Washington has had a small-pox scare.

death of a little child, daughter of one of the

clerks in the Interior Department, whose dis-

ease had been pronounced chicken-pex. The

pects in other parts of the city, to fumigate the

Interior Department, and vaccinate the clerks.

scourge then, and is really the only reliable

at such a time as this. It was intended that

has ever been done about it. Possibly the

The Strike Commission has done its work,

and sometime early this month will send its

report to the President. This commission was

of Utics, N. Y. The report will consist of

about 40 large printed pages, setting forth the

facts learned, with recommendations in con-

nection. The result, it is believed, will be ap-

Notwithstanding the rumor recently that the

Army officers who have been acting as In-

Indian Bureau, it seems, has no intention of

altering the present system. Moreover, the

to the Government in having the 21 Army

officers as agents. When the civilians are re-

moved altogether, more than \$80,000 will ac-

the Interior Department to "reform" the busi-

Observatory, which is identified with the

practical study and advancement of sanitary

science, and has created much interest among

after, as recommended in the report of the

infection practiced at the quarantine station at

It is said that United States Senator Ed

Stamps for the modest and retiring Senator.

cost considerable money-for he is presumed to

however, the law is constantly violated with

ple of caste in it obnoxious to our political

The citizens of Washington, although a dis-

franchised class, are always intensely interested

in the general elections. And this interest

includes every State in the Union. Laws for

this city are made by the Congressmen chosen

by the people of 356 Congressional Districts

and by the Legislatures. Appropriations that

are made for beautifying this National Can-

ital depend upon the complaisancy of these

men, who may be placed upon the District

Committee, and often think they have found a

good chance to make a reputation for economy

by growling at every measure for the benefit

of the District. Hence, our citizens are always

on the lookout for such men as Holman, Dock-

not have an opportunity to serve either on the

District Committee, or, indeed, to come here and

object on the floor of the National Legislature

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

Roler of the universe who has watched over

ing to their needs, and they should, by deeds

to everything good for Washington.

ery, and De Armond, and hope that they may

ward Murphy, of New York, never uses a frank

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON. Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.-The action of the German Government in prohibiting the importation of cattle and fresh beef was not entirely unexpected by the Agricultural Department, although the officials had hoped up to the last moment that the Germans would prove open to reason. The matter will not be allowed to rest where it stands now, but it is stated to-day our Government at once will cause a thorough investigation to be made of the cases of alleged Texas fever from which | the amount actually expended last year, but is the German Government has seen fit to act in such summary fashion. No doubt is felt | be stationary for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896. here that these alleged cases will turn out to be founded on a mistaken diagnosis,-It is reported here that bribery of the press was attempted by the Sugar Trust people during | Several cases suddenly sprang up from the the tariff fight last Winter. There are intimations that the men who furnished the money did so under the impression that it was to be distributed pro rata among the representatives of the press in Washington | Health Office people took prompt means to isoin the expectation that the comments upon | late the cases, investigate at once reperied susthe operations of the Sugar Trust would be either less severe, or that they would be altogether withheld. If the report is verified, the correspondents here will prosecute the At first everybody rushed to be vaccinated, and man commissioned to approach them. No | the drug stores in the town were taken by surrepresentative correspondents for whom it is

reported that it was designed. MONDAY, Oct. 29 .- A statement was given out at Democratic Headquarters showing the net | or two more. amount of bounty paid by fiscal years on each kind of sugar during the existence of the bounty laws. In 1892 the net bounty paid was \$7,342,077.79; in 1893, \$9,375.130.88; in 1894, \$12,100,208,89. Total, \$28,817,417.56. Total extra Administrative expense, \$422,-744.32. This covers the amount of bounty paid during the existence of the bounty law, for contagious diseases here is strongly evident except bounty paid in the period from July 1, 1894, to Aug. 28, 1894, which will be incladed in the report of the Commissioner of has not yet been published .- Secretary | proximity by the residents in neighborhoods | Bureau. Gresham made a strong representation to the where the site has been proposed that nothing German Government of the injustice to the United States of the recent order prohibiting the importation of American cattle and fresh meat into Germany. He has protested that erection. the action, which is so severe a blow to a great American industry, was taken without sufficient evidence of the existence of disease among the cattle .- In the Criminal Court was received the demurrers filed by counsel in the Howgate case. There were 13 indictments for forgery and embezzlement returned | sioner of Labor; Judge Nicholas E. Worthingbefore the defendant had fied from Washing- ton, of Peoria, Ill., and Hon. John D. Kernan,

ton, 13 years ago.

Tuesday, Oct. 30 .- In view of the great number of Postoffice burglaries and highway mail robberies, the Postmaster-General today issued offers of reward as follows: One thousand dollars for the conviction of any | propriate legislation at the next session of Conperson, in any United States Court, on the gress. charge of robbing the mails while being conveyed in a mail-car attached to a railway train. Five hundred dollars for the conviction of any person, in any United States Court, on the charge of robbing the mails | dian Agents would soon give place to citizens, while being conveyed over any post route | thus restoring the old condition of things, the other than a railway. Two hundred and fifty deliars for the conviction of any person, in any United States Court, on the charge of attempting to rob the mails while being con- 36 civilian agents yet remaining out of the veyed over any post route. One hundred 57 will be replaced by officers when relieved. and fifty dollars for the arrest and convic- At present it is an annual saving of some \$30,000 tion of any person, in any United States Court, on the charge of breaking into a postoffice and stealing. Two hundred dollars where the amount stolen exceeds \$500 .--The President to-day appointed James P. crue to the credit of the United States each Willett, of this city, Postmaster of Washing- | year. ton, D. C., to succeed Henry Sharwood, whose commission had expired. Mr. Willett is a well-known merchant of Washington, and has been preminent in local Democratic poli-

ties for many years. Consul Dawson, at San Salvador, reports to yet to make changes. One of the objects as instructors to the young sailors. the Department of State that the export deties on coffee have been reduced by the Salvadorian Government by Executive decree of Sept. 17. According to the decree from a great deal of judicial work that they ad valorem, per quintal, as well as any other article of exportation, and to this effect the same decree declares that coffee is to be valued at 25 pesos (about \$13 gold) per quintal. This reduces the former tax to less than 30 beginning to feel uneasy at the outcome. cents per quintal.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1 .- Further light is thrown on the workings of the new tariff act by the United States Consul (Morse) at Glasgow, in a special report to the Department of State. He says: "Large orders are being received by merchants here since the passage of the scientific and medical societies. This is the new United States tariff, and many of them have expressed to me the opinion that the coming year will witness an unprecedented trade between Glasgow and the United States both as to exports and imports. Every indi- ceeding \$5,000 will be used to maintain and ention points that way. The enactment and operation of the law have given a new impetus to trade between Glasgow and the United States, the months of August and September showing a very perceptible increase in the number of invoices and the value of exportations as compared with the preceding months. The value of exportations for the quarter ending June 30, 1894, was \$703,674; for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1894, it was \$954,953. As compared with the same quarter of last year there has been | frank only such part of his mail as pertains to an increase of \$60,309, all in the months of public affairs, not his own. As a matter of fact, August and September.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2 .- Superintendent Stump, of the Immigration Bureau, received a letter from Baron Hirsch, of the Jewish Colonization Association, in which, in speaking of the indignant country rose up against it in ice rendered the Government, Jewish emigration into the United States, such wrath that the entire system was overhe says: "Far from favoring this emigra- thrown. Yet little or nothing is said about it tion, I have, as you may be aware, for the now. This matter of the frank seems but Argentine Republic, where the Jewish Colo- small, but the franking privilege costs the people try. Secretary Carlisle has decided that Hownization Association has already established of this country a vast amount of money-a many colonies, and it is still establishing sum none the less a tax because museen and inothers. The association does not only do tangible to the public grasp. There is a princinothing to favor Israelite emigration to the United States, but as far as I am aware there are no other societies desirous of forcing or system. inducing them to go to your country or helping them directly or indirectly to that

SATURDAY, Nov. 3 .- The report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Craige shows that the postal revenue to June 30 was \$75,-080,479; expenditures, \$81,321,414. The total number of special delivery letters mailed was 3,435,970, and the profits of the system amounted to \$82,487. The number of letters and parcels registered during the year at all nostoffices was 15,050,554. The losses of registered matter during the year averaged about one to every 16,300 pieces, -- In the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, there was a considerable falling off. The total issues numbered 3,668,819,016 pieces, of the value of \$70,239,910,65. The postage on second-class matter amounted to \$2,547,903.06. The total weight of this matter, including that part of it which by law is mailed free, was 299,753,301 pounds.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

It is denied that Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney have quarreled. They may not have done so outright, but I'll assert that if either one of them attempted to express his real opinion of the other in a deliberative | them with annual and they should also. body, the Chairman would exil him to order with humility and faith, supplicate the Father before he had uttered three sentences. of All Mercies for continued blessings accord-

Secretary Hoke Smith completed that por- of charity, seek the favor of the Giver of every tion of his annual report containing the estimates of appropriations required for the next of the United States, do hereby appoint and fiscal year to-day. For the present fiscal year set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November,

God for our preservation as a Nation, for our immunity from disease and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a renewal of National prosperity and for every advance in virtue and intelligence that has marked our growth as a people. "And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us that our National conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God and that in our National life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righte-

"And in our places of worship and praise, as well as in the happy rennions of kindred and friends on that day, let us evoke divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy. Surely He who has given us comfort and plenty will look upon our relief of the destitute and our ministrations of charity as the amount appropriated by Congress for the of the sincerity of our thanksgiving."

as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept

and observed by all the people of the land. On

that day let our ordinary work and business be

suspended and let us meet in our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Almighty

THE UNITED STATES DEBT. The debt statement issued last week shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during October, of \$13,680,853.58. The interest-bearing debt increased \$50, the non-

the cash in the Treasury decreased \$12.579,573.58.

The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business, Oct. 31, were: Interestbearing debt, \$635,042,960; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,828,280.26; debt bearing no interest, \$381,795,476.42; total, \$1,018,667,616.68. The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month, were: \$607,486,421, a decrease of \$4,950,049. The

The gold reserve was \$61,361,826. Net cash balance, \$45,978,319.80. In the month there was an increase of gold coin and bars of \$1,948,138.81, the total at the close being \$125,613,895.73. Of silver there was a decrease of \$3,795,639.10. Of the surplus there was in National Bank depositories \$16,406,247.84, against \$16,365,598.01 at the end of the preceding month.

total cash in the Treasury was \$754,546,011.63.

AS TO THE LONG CASE.

Pension Commissioner Lochren, in his part of this alleged fund ever passed to the prise, and could not furnish enough viccine annual report, referring to the Long pension case, says, under honest but mistaken interpre- it may be the colors, the souls of the flowers points to meet the demand. Probably the tations of pension laws, this pensioner has obdisease will be stamped out thoroughly in a day tained more than \$7,060 to which he was never lawfully entitled, and should be take the matter to the United States Supreme Court, the Commissioner says, its decision may impel him Washington people remember with dread the to consider the propriety of refunding this lazy" God of the South Wind. epidemic of 1879. Honse-to-house visitation money to the Treasury. and vaccination crushed out the terrible

The work of Special Examiners, Commissioner Lochren says, which has been criticized means at any time. The want of a hospital | in Congress and elsewhere, constitutes the main protection of the Government against fraud. The provision of law preventing the Commissioner from suspending pensions until fraud one should have been built long ago, but there has been actually established has not, the Com-Internal Revenue for the year 1894, which has always been such an outcry against its missioner says, worked to the advantage of the

ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the ing the number of men up to the legal allowance last year the duty was performed with less hardship to the men, and in consequence the number of desertions very materially demade up of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commis- creased.

The Commandant is satisfied that desertions in the Marine Corps were caused in a large measure by the hard work the men were called upon to perform. Last year they were able to relief from the severity of the "day on and day off" to which they had been subjected. Still, in comparison with the Army, where men are never less than five days off guard, this is hard duty, and is too much of a tax on the physical energies of the men; and to produce | patented, or a patent has been applied for. even better results there should be an increase in the number of privates. The demand increases every day, both on shore and affoat, in view of the many new vessels which will soon be

placed in commission. In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Judge-Advocate-General Lemly comments most favorably upon the excellent working of the new law permitting aften satiors in the American Navy to be naturalized. The effect of this legislation upon the morale of the enlisted force, he says, cannot be over-estimated, and he expresses the hope that the time is not far distant when the records of the Department will show that the Naval service is

composed entirely of American citizens. The work of preparing the monitor Wyandotte for service with the Maryland Naval The Dockery experts are now investigating reserve is now nearly completed, and she will be towed to Baltimore this week and turned ness methods which have been existing there | boat-keepers will be detailed by the Departover to the proper State authorities. Three WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.-United States Vice- so long. However, they have done nothing as | ment to care for the vessel, and will also serve

The Engineer Board which conducted the asserted to be in view is the relieving of the steam trial of the Maine has just completed its Secretary and his Assistant Attorney-General report and submitted it to the Navy Department. The result of the calculations is to coffee must pay a tax of two per cent, gold, are obliged to perform under the present system. place the horse power of the ship at 9.224, an Doubtless this Department will also undergo as excess of 224 over the contract requirement, which will earn the builders a premium of many reductions and abolishments of red tape \$22,400. The report deals with every detail of as the Treasury, and the employes are already the machinery and in substance declares that it is of excellent workmanship and complete in every respect. There is a museum here, now in the old

Statue to Gen. Hartranft.

The citizens of Philadelphia propose erecting a statue of Gen. Hartranft to equal in beauty and design that of Gen. McClellan, which was dedicated the other day. The matter of raising funds is in the hands

Naval Museum of Hygiene. Every year hereof the Survivors' Association, and Gen. Wagner, as Treasurer, has already several hundred dol-Surgeon-General of the Navy, a sum not ex- lars in his possession to be devoted to that purpose. A meeting of the Association will soon be held and active measures agreed on. improve this exhibit. One of the most interesting features is a model of the system of dis-

Feeding the Army. According to the annual report just made to

the Secretary of War by Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, the cost of feeding the army during the year onding June 30, 1894, was \$2,399,502. The other expenses of the Commissary Department bring the total up to \$2,627,170, leaving a balance of about \$150,000.

Served in the War of 1812, The Pension Agent at Milwaukee, Wis., has received notice of the death of a veteran of the war of 1812. The veteran's name was Amon S. reference to the franking privilege. Its abuse Root. His age was 102 years, and at the time is scarcely less flagrant than in the days when of his death he was drawing a pension for serv-

> Howard Will Stay. Ex-Vice-President Morton's coachman, J. J. Howard will be allowed to stay in this counard comes under section 5 of the contract labor law, and is a "domestic servant," and will

> therefore be allowed to remain in the United

States. Howard's release has been ordered.

The President has issued the following proc-COUGHS, HOARSENESS, "The American people should gratefully Bronchitis, La Grippe, Whooping render thanks riving and praise to the Supreme

Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, And for the relief and cure of all

Throat and Lung Diseases. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Prompt to act, sure to cure.



What visionary tints the air puts on, When falling leaves flutter through motionless air -Lowell.

It does not seem polite to brag extensively of one's own, but surely no other country has season like unto our Indian Summer. It seems it the work of hearts truly grateful and as proofs | could never be so beautiful away from the wide prairies, great lakes, and long mountains of our land, and where the climate seems to be just right for such a season the first frost doing its crisping and curling and coloring so skillfully and so kindly. There is "Saint Luke's Little Summer," perhaps, for the English, but that interest-bearing debt increased \$1,101,230, and only means a few bright days coming between the 1st and the 18th of October-St. Luke's Day-that is all there is said about it. The French have their "Saint Martin's Summer" at the season of that Saint's day-the 11th of November-and they say that the bright, warm days are typical of hope-sunshine after gloomy weather-but they do not always have the pleasant season. But our Indian Summer is more than all this-a dreamy, hazy, warm season when the air is pure and cold and the sunshine soft and warm, when the frost has set brilliant colors all about and the haze vails them softly. There is a peculiar silence in all Nature, the leaves rustle but faintly. All life seems still, and the creeks and brooks ripple whisperingly. Scientists are busy questioning what the haze is, whether it be vapor from the great quantities of dying leaves or merely ordinary dust and smoke that because of the dryness and stillness of the air is kept floating close to the earth. One can easily fancy that and leaves hovering for a while over earth before floating away into the land of eternal beauty, or, as in the legend, that it is the smoke from Shawondasee's pipe. He the "fat and

> "From his pipe the smoke ascending, Filled the sky with haze and vapor, Filled the air with dreamy softness, Gave a twinkle to the water. Touched the rugged hills with smoothness, Brought the tender Indian Summer To the melancholy north land,"

Mr. Ruskin is down on the records as objecting to chrysanthemums on the score that they are an attempt to produce flowers at a time panic at this time will lead to its ultimate United States Marine Corps, in his annual re- of the year when naturally there are none; port to the Secretary of the Navy, asks for an | therefore, being a forced and unwilling beauty, increase of the corps. He says that by keep- he dislikes them-according to somewhat vague reports. It seems a right far-fetched idea, though, for if the chrysanthemum blossoms freely out in the gardens these cold days it must enjoy so doing.

> A very simple device for making it impossible to mistake poisons is a tiny bell fastened to the have two days off guard, which was a great top of the cork. The bottle itself cannot be moved, much less the cork taken out, without the tinkling of the bell giving warning as to the dangerous contents. Of course it is a signal perfectly effectual at night time. It has been

> > White onyx set with diamonds is a new fad

Sleeve seams and some of the waist seams can be successfully pressed over the rolling-

Corn-colored chiffon over pink satin is said to produce a most fascinating blouse.

. . In Italy widows vote for members of Parlia-

ment.

. . Almost as many women as men have registered for voting in Denver, Colo., and the vote polled promises to be twice as large as it was



A SERGE GOWN ALL BUTTONED DOWN.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said that the American mother's apron strings ought to be made of India rubber.

Hats can be made as saucy and jaunty as ever could be desired this Winter, with all of the wealth of nodding plumes, flashing jewels, bright flowers, and quaint shapes.

Hats and capes to match is a new edict. That is, odd little toques are fashioned to go with the Guard of New York as a sign and reward of chiffon collars and velvet for evening outfits.

Satin and silver is a favorite pretty combina-

Silken petticoats were never more gorgeous, and their fron-frou is heard all over the land. But it ought he a delicate, swishing rustle, not the loud, crackling noise that semetimes announces woman's approach. The glace silks, if of a stiff of cheap quality, are noisier than paper muslin, and almost as much so as stiffly-starched skirts. Taffeta, of course, is the most popular petticoat silk. A petticoat of this with one or two ruffles and a wool dress skirt lined with taffeta, produce about as much rustle as is allowable. Brightest colors and gayest designs are chosen, and real lace is often used to trim them. A petticoat to match each gown is a rule for the luxurious ones, but two silken petticoats is a goodly number for the average woman. A dark one for rainy days and a brighter one for gala occasions and best dresses. Sometimes the silk is lined with light-weight cashmere or merino to make it warm enough for the coldest weather, To come down to really homely talk, black alpaca, with silk ruffles, is useful and clean for petticoats.

a sort of open-work wired flat shape, edged that the medal has been instituted.

with the narrowest of mink edgings. When this is bent and trimmed into becomingness, it is exceedingly pretty.

Pretty little toques are of rich green velvet, trimmed with an edge of fur, a flashing buckle, an upright bow, and an aigret.

Cocoa can be used instead of chocolate for icing for cakes. Beat lightly the whites of two eggs, and stir into them nearly a cupful of powdered sugar. Add two teaspoonfuls of cocoa. The icing can be made without eggs. Boil four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar in as much water for a moment, and then add vanilla flavoring and two teaspoonfuls of the cocoa. Boil for another moment and the icing will be ready for use.



AN EVENING FROCK OF LACE AND SILK.

For people who waken early, and are up and about two or three hours before breakfast-time, it is suggested that it is a most healthful practice to take a cup of cocoa on rising. Housewives who are busy need something of the sort, and there need not be much trouble in preparing the cocoa. If made with sweet milk the night before, it can be warmed up, and will be almost as good as if freshly made. Cocoa is easily digested, and is very nourishing.

Chicken broth for invalids needs careful making and flavoring. Select a chicken not very young. Clean and cut it up, removing all fat and skin. Cut it in small pieces, and put it in cold water. Let it come to a boil slowly, and then let it simmer for three hours, or until the meat breaks apart easily. Strain, take off the fat. Use rice, sago, or barley; onion, celerytop, parsley, or any desired flavoring. Serve in cups with toasted crackers. # 0

A good way to serve oysters is to have scalding milk, and into this put the liquor and the oysters with butter, salt, and pepper, and a little thickening of flour. Serve them over slices of buttered toast. . .

The following proportions are given as correct ones for sleeves: Three and three-quarters vards of 21-inch material for the large leg-o'mutton sleeve that falls over a close-fitting cuff like a draped sleeve. For the ordinary leg-o'mutton pattern there is required three and an eighth yards of 21-inch goods, or a yard and a half of material 42 inches in width. The lining for this sleeve is made in two pieces, and is in one piece, and is fitted smoothly over the lining at the cuff, and is gathered above into the armhole. To shir the sleeve three or four times around the shoulder instead of gathering it once makes it slope quaintly, as sleeves do in old-fashioned pictures. The sleeves are sometimes-frequently-stiffened with grass cloth, but are not so pretty to many minds as the sleeves that simply hang full with no stiffening to break their graceful folds. However, sleeves can be stiffened gracefully sometimes, but not with very heavy or very stiff interlining. Evening sleeves are made very full. Three yards in width is often gathered into the Empire or butterfly puff. No stiffening is used for them except an interlining of lawn cut as full as the outer fabric.

In an old, old marriage service the promise that the bride repeated after the priest was: "I take thee, N., for my wedded husbonder, to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for worse: for richer: for poorer: in sycknesse and hele: to be bonere and buxum in bedde and at the borde." The idea of obedience, always a likely question for discussion, was expressed in the word "buxum." Its present meaning has strayed far from the original one, which was bendsome, the old English "bocsam," obedient, compliant. It has a sound like, and is related to, the German "biegsam," also meaning tractable. Just how we managed to make it mean healthy, rosy, stout, as it now does, is a mystery; one of those elusive, suggestive changes that often occur in the history of our English words. Bonere

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY. The Long-Service Medal. [Harper's Weekly.]

Decoration is about to be bestowed by

the State upon members of the National

continuous service for 10 or more years, and is to be known as the Long-Service Medal.

The suggestion came from Adj't-Gen. Horace Porter, and the design is by Tiffany & land Magazine for November, is one of the very best things which have appeared in any of the magazines for the month, and is a real, vivid picture of an important class of our working new book containing new plans how to build a house Co. The motive is a five-pointed star, the points indented to typify the bastions of a fortress, inclosing the arms of the State and the words "Faithful Service." Each point is decorated with a symbol of one of the five arms of the service-infantry, cavalry, artillery, naval reserve, and signal corps, The medal is to be made in four denominations-10, 15, 20, and 25 years-designated trations. Notable features are: Couleur de upon the bar across the laurel wreath to Rose, by Grace Ellery Channing, a masterly which the ribbon is attached. That for 10 years will be of bronze; those for the higher denominations of a combination of bronze. silver, and gold in variations not yet fully determined. The proposal to give a fifth and most valuable form for 30 years of service has not been carried out, though many ond paper upon the same subject, by Lorin F. members of the Guard would be entitled to | Deland, of Harvard. receive it. Just when this decoration will be ready for distribution is not yet known, nor exactly bow many will be called for. It is estimated that about one-tenth of the whole present roll of the Guard has served more than 10 years. The ordinary length of service, however, is only three or four years, and it is a saying that every regiment changes once in five years. This is regarded as a detrimental feature, and it is A device in millinery that looks susceptible | with the hope of encouraging by this honor- to the citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny City of development into most bewitching hats is able reward a longer period of enlistment by the author's Post, Nelson Trusler, No. 60,

RECENT LITERATURE.

DOCTOR BERNOWITZ. Von Frau Lutro-Schuck-

ing. Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago. Price

A well-written book, and with strong scenes, in which the affections are portrayed with feminine insight and grace. But the essence of literary realism is that it shall be true. Intellectual sincerity lies at the root of the best modern fiction. Doctor Bernowitz supposes he can reform his fatherland in the revolution of 1848, and fails. He comes to America, and the fact that he does not fit the Know Nothing reaction, then agitating, is made a measure for this political system. While a teacher of languages, one of his girl pupils falls in love with him, and forces him into a duel with her brother because he prefers his own wife. This is the American woman, the product of the American social scheme; and her brother is equally typical. That is not the way in which the realistic school works. This man is miserable from first to last because of an expectation that the environment will be fitted to him. Not a word is said of that fatal error. Success and sorrow arrive together, but there is no given reason why Dr. Bernowitz might not have been both fortunate and happy.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE. The Secret of an Empire, By Pierre de Lano, Translated from the French by E helred Taylor, Published by Dodd, Meal & Co., New York. Price \$1.25.

This is a most interesting book, and one which has attracted much attention all over the civilized world, even before it was translated into English. It is a cold, critical study of the brilliant, beautiful, but cold and selfish woman who in her day was the foremost figure in European society, and had no small influence upon the course of history. Indeed, there is little doubt that she was responsible for Napoleon III.'s luckless adventure in Mexico and for his still more fatal declaration of war against Prussia. The author has made a careful, passionless study of her, and paints her as she really was, giving due credit for all her virtues, and she had many, and not extenuating her faults, of which she had much more. It is an eminently readable book, and brings out a world of interesting facts.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR YOUNG AMERI-CANS. The Story of the Government, By Elbridge S. Brooks, author of "Historic Boys." Published by the Century Co., New York. Price, stont buckram, \$1.50. For sale by Robert Beall,

495 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. In this book Mr. Brooks takes a party of bright boys and girls, who know how to use their eyes and ears, to the city of Washington, and, under the charge of a genial and wellinformed uncle, gives the young tourists a capital idea of the Government. Instead of being dry and heavy, the book is a new departure, for it tells in attractive story form just what every American boy and girl ought to know about the Government, the functions of the President, the Senate, the House, and the Supreme Court, the duties of the different Cabinet officers, and the work of the various Departments; how State, municipal and town governments are carried on, and what are the duties and bright, breezy, attractive, modern, containing 207 fine illustrations, and American parents dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready

UN-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION. By Rena Michaels Atchison, Ph. D. Published by Chas.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only H. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Price

The book is thoughtfully written and carefully prepared. It deals entirely with the present effects and future perils of immigration, and is a study from the census of 1890. The interesting introduction is by Rev. Joseph

Magazines and Notes. The Journal of Orthoepi and Orthografi. Published at Ringoz, N. J., is devoted to phonetic

spelling, eaphonic words, and the fitness of The Future Problem of Charity and the Unemployed is a thoughtfully written pamphlet by John Graham Brooks. Published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Philadelphia. Price 25 cents. The Doctor of Hygiene, published monthly at 114 Fifth avenue, is first-class in every respect, and its contributors are among the most eminent of physicians.

The November number of the Catholic World. called the Thanksziving Number, has The Church vs. State in the Concerns of the Poor, by Rev. M. O'Riordan, Ph. D.; The Mission of San Fernando, Dorothea Lummis; Prof. Huxley's Admissions, W. Barry, D.D.; Pierre Loti, Mary J. Onahan; Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary, Rev. C. A. Walworth; The Church of Armenia, Rt. Rev. P. Terzian; Italian Harvest Scenes, Henrietta Skinner; Here and There in Catholicism, H. A. Adams; Glimpses of Lourdes; The Dual Ownership of Land in Ireland a Myth, Rev. G. McDermot; Men of Letters and Early Training, W. R. Claxton; The Proposed Agnostic Amendment to our State Constitu-

tion, Rev. T. McMillan, The Winter or December number of Toilettes (a name dear to the hearts of all ladies) has just been received. This issue closes up in glowing colors the 14th volume and the year fitted closely at the wrist. The goods is cut | 1894. It is a superb number, with over 172 elegant fashion illustrations, a large four-page supplement in a soft, pleasing color, and an extra supplement of new sleeves; a short article on Ball and Evening Costumes, of which this number contains a large assortment; the beginning of a dictionary of French words, with their pronunciation; besides well-written articles on Paris and New York fashions. Although we understand this magazine has the largest circulation of any fashion journal in America, the low price charged for it is marvelous-20 cents for a single copy, or \$1,50 per year. It is sold by all newsdealers. Published by Toilettes Publishing Co., 126 West Twentythird street, New York City.

McClure's Magazine for November begins an admirable life of Napoleon, which promises to arouse the deepest interest among readers. It has a superb lot of illustrations showing the great conqueror as he appeared to various artists, and at different periods of his life. A very interesting story is also told of Allen Pinkerton's discovery and frustration of the plot to assassinate President-elect Lincoln, when the latter was coming to Washington to be inaugurated. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Price 15 cents.

The New Science Review is the name of a new publication which has unusual claims upon public attention. It is described as a "miscellany of modern thought and discovery," and will endeavor to keep the ordinary, non-professional reader fully abreast of what is going on in the scientific world. It contains able articles on every phase of development in the sciences. These are written in every-day language by men who are specialists upon the subjects. The October issue contains: Fluorescence or Phosphorescence; What Electricity Is; Mental Training, a Remedy for Education; The Blood Stains on the Holy Coat; Sanitary Delusions; What is Science? Tolstoi's "What to Do"; The Influence of Heat and Cold Upon Microbes; A Remarkable Book and Its Teachings; British Association Ideas, etc., etc. Published at Philadelphia. Quarterly. Price 50 cents, or \$2 a year.

Life's Calendar for November is a Thanksgiving number, and filled with fun appropriate for the jolly occasion, Published at 19 West Thirty-first street, New York. Price 10 cents a number, or \$1 a year.

The Mississippi Roustabout, in the New England Magazine for November, is one of the very people. Another specially interesting article is The Privateer America. There are other good things in the number, and all are charmingly illustrated. Published at Boston. Price 25

Outing for November should win many new friends for this popular magazine. It is an enlarged number, and contains a wealth of wholesome reading, embellished with many fine illuspen-picture filled with the atmosphere of Sunny Italy; The Ainos of Northern Japan, by Henry T. Finck; A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta, by Elizabeth Taylor; Deer and Deer-shooting, by Ed. W. Sandys; Aquatic Sports in Australia, by Geo. E. Bexali; Football of 794 by Walter Comp. of Value and Park ball of '94, by Walter Camp, of Yale, and a sec- | York.

Laird & Lee, the enterprising publishers of Chicago, Ill., are bringing out a fine edition of Schiller's works, in the original German, with illustrations, notes, etc. The work will be issued in 11 50-cent parts, or the whole works

New Music. "The Banner of Beauty and Glory." Words and music by Serg't W. O. Pierce, 68th Ind. A stirring, patriotic song, suited for Campfires and all G.A.R. entertainments. It is dedicated Department of Indiana.

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Mrs. MARTHA JANE PRINGLE, of Chase, Jackson Co., W. Va., writes: "Having been a great sufferer for many years with nearly every disease my sex is heir to, I can now say I am well and hearty. Have done more hard work in the past year, and with more ease, than I have done for 10 twelve years. Before consulting you I was the most wretched among women, unable to walk or sit up in bed, and now I owe

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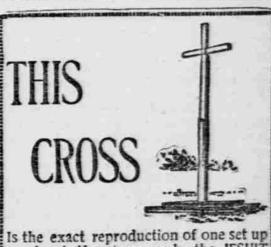
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WANTED-ADDRESSES.

WANTED-By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.—The address of John Dribbleniss; served in Capt. J. H. Prentiss' company, 1st U. S. H. A., Mexican war, and Co. K., 1st Minn., late war; formerly received really at Walnut Shade, Mo. and Cab Lord. ceived mail at Walnut Shade, Mo., and Oak Lodge, Ind. Ter.

WANTED-A reward for Silas D. Gillett's positive VV address, if sent at once. Silas D. Gillett was a private in Late Co. E, 3d N. Y. Vol. Cav. Address Lock Box 378, Topeka, Kan. 677-3t

WANTED-By Mrs. Mary McGee, Box 122, Braid-wood, Ill.—Information regarding her husband, Michael McGee, whether dead or alive. He collised at Wilmington, III., in September, 1862, in the

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